Ken KATUMOTO*: **Notes on fungi from Western Japan (6)**

勝 本 謙*: 西日本産菌類論考 (6)

68. **Balladyna muroiana** Hino et Katumoto, sp. nov.

Coloniis foliicolis, amphigenis, sparsis, oblongis, fusoideis vel elongato-oblongis, atro-fuscis, paulum velutinis, 1～3 mm longis, 0.4～1 mm latis; mycelio dense reticulato, undulato, irregulariter ramoso, fusco-brunneo, 5～6 μ crasso; hyphopodiis sparsis vel alternis, paucis, ellipsoideis vel ovoideis, continuis, 6.5～10×4～6 μ; setis mycelialibus numerosis, simplicibus, leviter curvatis, apice obtusis, septatis, 190～350μ longis, base 11.5～15μ crassis; peritheciis superficialibus, gregariis, subglobosis vel ovoideis, atro-brunneis, membranaceis, non ostiolatis sed ad apicem dehiscentibus, 2 ascis continentibus, 55.5～110×51.5～95 μ; ascis globosis, subglobosis vel ovato-globosis, octosporis, aparaphysatis, 48～58×33～50 μ; ascosporis fusoideis vel oblongo-fusoideis, apice utrinque obtusis, medium 1-septatis, ad septum constrictis, levibus, primum hyalinis, dein olivaceo-brunneis, 31～40×11～15 μ.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Nipponobambusae* sp. Aina, Urbs Kôbe, prov. Settu (Jul. 4, 1957. H. Muroi—Typus in Herb. FAUY**)—in foliis vivis *Semiarundinariae villosae* Muroi (Birôdo-narihira). Hortus Botanicus Bambusacearum, Urbs Gotenba, Prov. Suruga (Aug. 7, 1961. H. Muroi).

The present species seems to be closely related to *Balladyna lelebae* Yamamoto described in Formosa. The latter species, however, is mostly hypophyllous and rather smaller in size of setae and ascospores than those of the former species.

69. **Meliola cyclobalanopsina** Yamamoto in Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, **31**: 130, 1941——Bull. Sci. Rep. Hyogo Uhiv. Ser. Agr. Biol., **3** (2): 74, 1958.

The colonies are hypophyllous, sparse, orbicular and somewhat irregular in shape, frequently confluent, fuliginous, velvety, and 5～15 mm in diameter; the mycelia are reticulate, undulate, oppositely or irregularly ramose, fuscous brown, and 5～8 μ in width; the capitate hyphopodia are alternate, sometimes unilateral, 2-celled, erect or curved, sometimes slightly flexuose, clavate in shape, the upper

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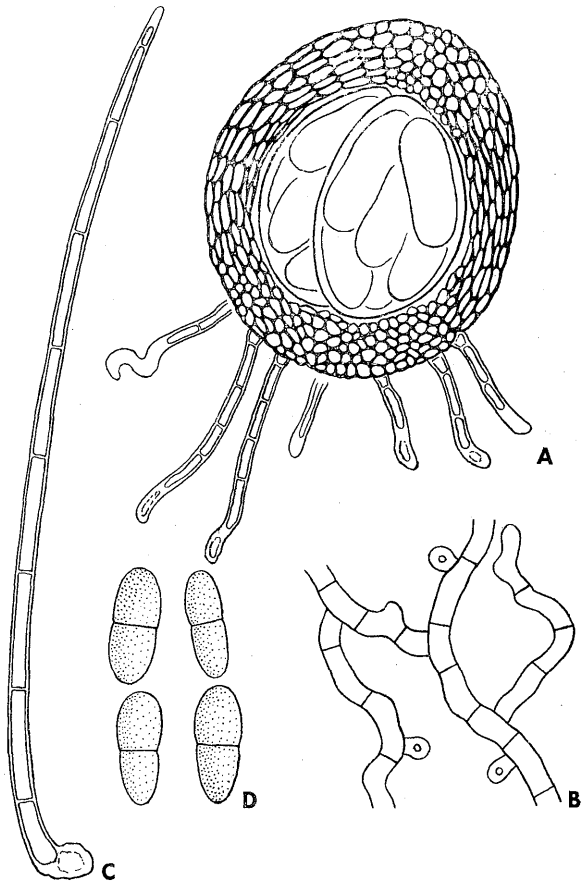

Fig. 1. *Balladyna muroiana.*
A. Perithecium. ×450. B. Hyphae & hyphopodia. ×525.
C. Mycelial seta. ×525. D. Ascospores. ×600.

cells are oblong, elliptic or subglobose, rounded at the apex, and 8～13 × 6.5～10 μ, the basal cells are shortly cylindrical and 5～10 μ in length; the mucronate hyphopodia are few, opposite or alternate, ampulliform, obtuse at the apex, continuous, and 16～19.5×6.5～9 μ; the mycelial setae are simple, erect or slightly curved, acute at the apex, blackish, 360～420 μ in length, and 6.5～8 μ in width at the basal portion; the perithecia are sparse or subgregarious, globose, blackish brown, membranaceous, and 180～240 μ in diameter; the asci are oblong or elliptic, shortly stipitate, containing two or three spores, and 70～80×25～33 μ; the ascospores are cylindrical or fusoid-cylindrical, 4-septate and divided into five cells of which the central one is distinctly larger than the others, constricted at the septa, mostly curved, rounded at the apex, fuscous brown, guttate, and 47～53×12.5～14 μ.

Hab. on the living leaves of *Quercus myrsinaefolia* Blume (Sirakasi). Zyakuti-kyô, Nisiki-tyô, Prov. Suô (Aug. 10, 1962. K. Katumoto). Distrib. Formosa.

This species is new to the flora of Japan, and *Quercus myrsinaefolia* is a

new host plant of this fungus.

Quercus glauca, *Q. longinux* and *Q. pseudomyrsinaefolia* were described as the host plants of the present fungus in Formosa. The writer has not yet observed the fungus parasitizing upon *O. glauca* which is very common in Western Japan.

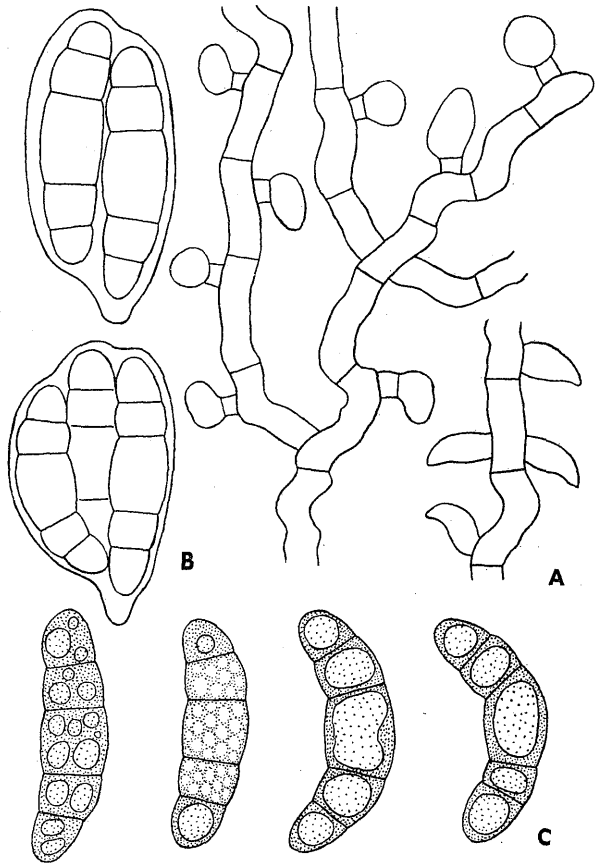

Fig. 2. *Meliola cyclobalanopsina*. ×600.
A. Hyphae & hyphopodia. B. Asci. C. Ascospores.

70. **Meliola kagonoki** Hino et Katumoto, nom. nov.

Meliola actinodaphnes (non Hansford, 1948) Hino et Katumoto, in Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ., **8**: 641, 1957.

It is distinct from *Meliola actinodaphnes* Hansford which was described from China.

71. **Phragmothyrium cheiropleuriae** Hino et Katumoto, sp. nov.

Hyphis non visis; thyriotheciis sparsis, superficialibus, rotundatis, dimidiato-scutiformibus, convexis, centro ostiolatis, 320～400 μ diam.; contextu membranaceo, ratiato, fusco-brunneo, margine distincto et pallidulo, ex hyphis 4.5～6 μ crassis composito; ascis obclavatis vel cylindro-clavatis, apice rotundatis, brevissime stipitatis vel subsessilibus, octosporis, 48～59×6～6.5 μ; paraphysibus filiformibus, simplicibus, hyalinis 50～70×1 μ; ascosporis distichis vel irregularibus, cylindro-fusoideis vel oblongo-fusoideis, 3-septatis, non constrictis, apice utrinque rotundatis vel obtusis, hyalinis, aguttatis, 19～26×1.5～2 μ.

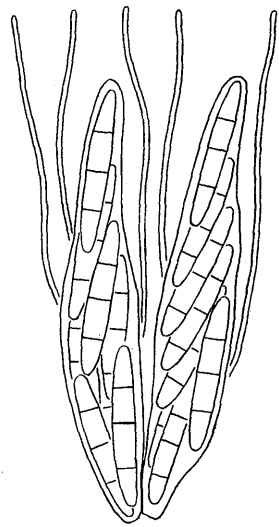

Fig. 3. *Phragmothyrium cheiropleuriae*. ×1,050. Asci, paraphyses & ascospores.

Hab. in foliis et petiolis vivis *Cheiropleuriae bicuspidis* Presl var. *integrifoliae* Eaton (Suzihitotuba). Mikyô, Amagi-mura, Insl. Tokunosima, Prov. Oosumi (Jun. 23, 1961. I. Hino—Typus in Herb. FAUY).

72. **Acrospermum daphniphylli** Hino et Katumoto, sp. nov.

Maculis orbicularibus vel ellipsoideis, leviter irregularibus, superne niveis, cum margine rubro-fusco definitis, inferiore flavo-brunneis vel brunneis, 1～2.5 cm diam.; peritheciis hypophyllis, sparsis, solitariis, erumpentibus, clavato-linearibus, ad basim attenuatis, membranaceis, pseudoparenchymaticis, atris, apice rotundatis, 0.7～1.2 mm longis, 48～65 μ crassis; ascis cylindraceis, longis, apice rotundatis, stipitatis, octosporis, 300～420×5～6 μ; paraphysibus filiformibus, simplicibus, 0.5～1 μ crassis; ascosporis fasciculatis, longi filiformibus, continuis, apice utrinque obtusis, hyalinis, guttulatis, 250～350×0.5～1 μ.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Daphniphylli teijsmannis* Zoll. (Hime-yuzuriha). Mikyô, Amagi-mura, Insl. Tokunosima, Prov. Oosumi (Jun. 25, 1961. I. Hino—Typus in Herb. FAUY).

73. **Didymosphaeria palmicola** Hino et Katumoto, sp. nov.

Peritheciis sparsis vel subgregariis, innatis, dein apicem erumpentibus, len-

ticulatis, hemiglobosis vel conoideis, carbonaceis, atris, apice indistincte ostiolatis, pseudoparenchymaticis, 700～950 μ latis, 520～700 μ altis; ascis cylindraceis, apice rotundatis, stipitatis, octosporis, 195～240×9～10 μ; paraphysibus filiformibus, simplicibus, hyalinis, 200～250×1 μ; ascosporis unistichis, oblongis vel oblongofusoideis, 1-septatis, ad septum leviter constrictis, apice utrinque rotundatis, levibus, fusco-brunneis, guttatis, 22～26.5×6.5～8 μ.

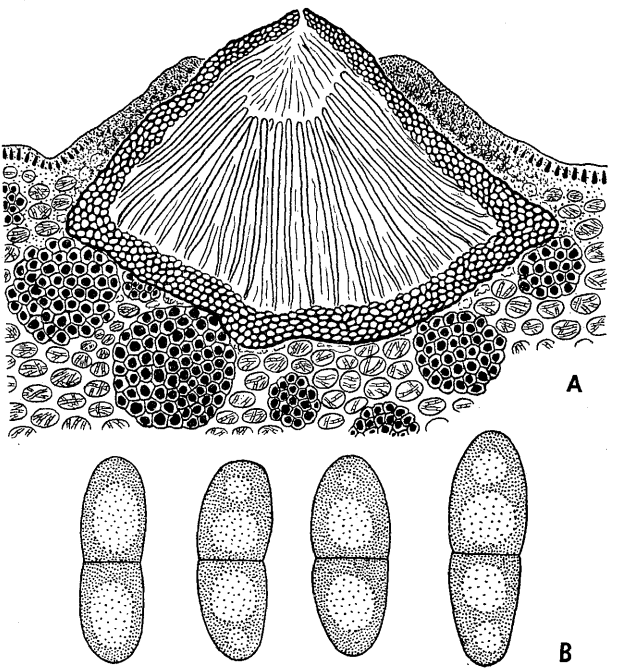

Fig. 4. *Didymosphaeria palmicola*.
A. Perithecium. ×75. B. Ascospores. ×1,125.

Hab. in petiolis emortuis *Livistonae subglobosae* Martius (Birô). Insl. Aosima, Urbs Miyazaki, Prov. Hyûga (Mar. 2, 1955. K. Katumoto—Typus in Herb. FAUY).

The fungus is distinguishable from other species belonging to the genus *Didymosphaeria* in respects of very long asci and larger perithecia and ascospores.

74. **Asterostomella tosaensis** Hino et Katumoto, nom. nov.

Asterostomella meliosmae (non Batista et Bezerra, Sept. 1961) Hino et Katu-

moto in Katumoto, Journ. Jap. Bot., **36**: 379, Nov. 1961).

The present species differs from *Asterostomella meliosmae* Batista et Bezerra recorded on the leaves of *Meliosma impressa* from Jamaica in respects of shape of hyphopodia and conidiospores.

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本報には西日本産菌類 7 種を記録した。この中新種としたもの 4 種，新名を附したもの 2 種，日本新産のもの 1 種である。

68. **Balladyna muroiana** Hino et Katumoto (新種)

既知 *Balladyna* 属菌の中で，台湾においてセツカクチク葉上に記録された *B. lelebae* Yam. に最もよく類似しているが，剛毛や子嚢胞子がやや大きく，また葉の両面に生ずるなどの点で区別される。

69. **Meliola cyclobalanopsina** Yamamoto

従来台湾でアラカシ，ナガバアラカシ，ホソバアラカシの葉に寄生することが知られていたが，山口県玖珂郡錦町寂地峡でシラカシ葉上にこれを採集した。子嚢胞子は 5 細胞からなり，中央の細胞が両端の細胞にくらべてとくに大きいという特徴をもっている。

70. **Meliola kagonoki** Hino et Katumoto (新名)

1957 年に *M. actinodaphnes* Hino et Katumoto として記載したが，すでに同名の別菌が中国大陸に記録されていたので新名を附けた。

71. **Phragmothyrium cheiropleuriae** Hino et Katumoto (新種)

スジヒトツバの葉面や葉柄に散生しているものを奄美群島徳之島に得た。半球殻菌類でシダ植物に寄生するものは，日本では今までに知られていない。

72. **Acrospermum daphniphylli** Hino et Katumoto (新種)

ヒメユズリハの葉に雪白色大形の顕著な病斑を形成し，その裏面に子実体をつける。本種も徳之島産である。

73. **Didymosphaeria palmicola** Hino et Katumoto (新種)

宮崎県青島においてビロウの葉柄に寄生しているものを採集したが，*Didymosphaeria* 属の他の菌に比較すると子嚢が非常に長くて 200 μ を越え，子嚢殻や子嚢胞子も大形である。

74. **Asterostomella tosaensis** Hino et Katumoto (新名)

1961 年 11 月に *A. meliosmae* Hino et Katumoto として発表したが，同年 9 月に同名の別菌がジャマイカに記録されていたので上記の新名を撰んだ。